EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARABIA.

The steamship Arabis, from Liverpool on the 7th The Arabia, on the afternoon of the 7th, passed the

anda off the Calf of Man. In the collision with the Europa, the Arabis started her cutwater, stove a hole in her port bow, and demaged port wheel-house. She came the remainder of the voyage with one engine and wheel.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The successful laying of the Atlantic Cable had paised the shares to nearly par. A dispatch from Valeutin of 5th says:

The Agamemnon arrived to-day. The Niagara is emin of Johnsys.

"The Agamemnon arrived to-day. The Niagara is in Trinity Bay. There are good signals between the ships. A breach of continuity occurred in the cable on the evening of the day the Agamemnon and the Niagara parted company in mid-occar, which lasted one hour and a half. The Agamemnon was stopped and the injury repaired, though not until hopes of heleing on to the cable had been abandoned. On the John encountered a head gale, against which the ship under full steam could hardly make head say. On the three snoceeding days the gale continued, with violent squalis, sea running tremendously high, and no one expecting the cable to hold on frum one minute to another. On Wednesday the weather moderated, shallow water was gained, and all went well until the Agamemaon archored in Douglas Bay."

German papers state that the Queen of England's vieit to Berlin is to arrange the question of the Re-

wieit to Berlin is to arrange the question of the Regency, with a view to protect the interests of her

On Tuesday, the Emperor and Empress left Paris for Cherbourg, and at every station on the route were received with lively enthusiasm. On Wednesday noon, the Queen left Oeborne for Cherbourg, and on Thursday the meeting of the sovereigns took place on board the Bretagne. The illuminations took place on Wednesday evening, a To Down was performed, and his Mejesty, addressing the Mayor, said: "I am happy to have finished the work of Louis XVI., and to is-" augurate in a time of peace the work which was so "actively commerced in a time of war." The Queen landed at Cherbourg on Thursday.

A dispatch from Paris, Friday, says that the weather ecutiones splendid at Cherbourg, and the feles are progressing according to programme.

The abdication of the King of Holland is believed probable. The Prince of Orange will be qualified by age to escend the throne on the 4th of S-ptember.

The renewal of diplomatic relations between France and Naples is rendered probable from the fact that Autonini, the representative of Naples when the French Emperor withdrew his Embassador from that country, has returned to Paris.

Rains have injured the French harvest, which will net be so good as has been expected.

The men arrested at St. Etienne, on suspicion of being engaged in the manufacture of shells for the esization of the Emperor, are to be transported forthwith, without trial. The Beigian Chambers had rejected the project for

the fortification of Antwerp.

It was rumered that the Sultan was about to engage Abd-el-Kader to allay the religious excitement of his

Moslem subjects. The Indian Empire, from New-York July 23, arrived at Galway on the 5th.

Relations between Persis and England had been re gamed. Asstralian advices are by telegraph from Malta to

Sydney June 11, Melbourne 16th. Parliament had been prorogued. A nugget of gold weighing 2,200 onness had been found at Ballarat. Three yessels had sailed for England with over 200,000 ounces. Commercial credit continued good and trade was

better, though stocks were still heavy.

Alexis Soyer, the great cook, had died in London.

Consels were quoted on Friday evening at not soul

We find the following in the papers at hand: ARRIVAL OF THE AGAMEMNON.

The following dispatch has been received by the Directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company in London: VALENTIA, Aug. 5. To the Directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company.

The Agamemnon has arrived at Valentia, and we are about to land the end of the cable.

The Niagara is in Trinity Bay, Newfoundland. There are good signals between the ships.

Warsached the rendezvous on the night of the 28th, and the splice with the Niagara cable was made on

and the splice with the Niagara cable was made on board the Agamemnon the following morning. By noon on the 30th 265 nantical miles were laid between the two ships; on the 31t, 340; on the 1st of August, 884; on the 2d, 1,256; on the 4th, 1,854; on anchoring at 6 in the morning, in Douglas Bay, 2,022. The rate of the Niagara during the whole time has been nearly the same as ours, the length of cable paid out from the two ships being generally within ten miles

of each other.

With the exception of yesterday, the weather has been very unfavorable.

VALENTIA, Thursday, Aug. 5.

Her Majesty's ship Agamemmon arrived off Doug-las Head early this morning with the end of the telephone. Her Majesty's ship Agamemmon arrived off Douglas Head early this morning with the end of the telegraphic cable; the communication between Ireland and Newfoundland complete. Mr. Bright is now making arrangements for landing the end and thus brigging to a successful termination his anxious and difficult task. From the time the Agamemmon left Queenstown, on the 18th of July, until shelj joined the reat of the squadron at the rendezvous in mid-ocean on the 29th, she experienced a continued succession of heavy winds. The splice was successfully made on the afternoon of the 29th, and the ships started towards their several stations. On the evening of the name day a breach of continuity occurred in the cable, which lasted one hour and a balf. The ship was stopped and the machinery repaired, though not till all soppe of holding on the cable had been abandoned. During Friday it blew a head gale of wind, against which the ship, under her full steam, could hardly make way, even with yards and topmastajstruck.

On Saturday, the 31st, the wird shifted round to the south west, and during that day, Sunday, Monday, and Tuedday, it continued to blow hard, with frequent violent squalls, the sea running tremenduously high the whole time, and no one expected the cable to hold on from one minute to the other. On Wednesday the weather moderated, but the swell was still high. About 4 a.m. the change from the lower to the upper cable was successfully made, and during the afternoon shallow water was gained. The second change from the upper to the oriop deck coil was made about 9 o'clock in the evening; after which all went well until the ship anchored at 6 a.m. in Douglas Bay. The Niagara is either landing her end in Trinity Bay or is about doing so shortly, though some little delay must necessarily arise before the instruments are made for signaling through to America.

The following second dispatch has been received by the Directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company:

The following second dispatch has been received by the Directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company:

the Directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company:
VALENTIA, Friday morning, Aug. 6.
Electric communication is maintained perfectly. In
naswer to the signals from our coils they returned us
this morning, at 8:40, accurately to Greenwich time,
as directed, the prearranged landing signal. The complete instruments which were on board the Niagara
for speaking cannot possibly be adjusted for some days.

VALENTIA, Friday, Aug. b.
VALENTIA, Friday, Aug. b.

The Agamemnen and Valorous left early this ing for Cork, where they will coal and proceed to Ply-The end of the cable was landed safely close by the

The end of the cable was landed safely close by the paddle-bex boats of the Valorous carrying it. The wind being high, it was feared the Agamemnon might have to put to sea immediately after a sufficient quantity had been veered out to reach the land.

The end of the cable had been connected to the company's station, and the signals of alternate currents in opposite directions continue through the cable. The currents from Newfoundland are very good, giving a

ing as a positive or negative current is transmitted.

The regulating apparatus for transmitting messages through the coble is being fitted up at each end, that for Newfoundland having been taken out of the Gergor, but it will probably be a few days before they are finally adjusted and ready for work.

The line is expected to be open to the color. flection of 61 on either side of a galvan

The line is expected to be open to the public in three weeks or a month, when the line overland to Placestia, Newfoundland, and other arrangements

bave been completed.

QUEENSTOWN, Friday Evening.

The Agamemnen and Valorous have arrived in this

By a chain of electric communication extending from Trinity Bay, Newfoundland, to this metropolis, we are informed that the last attempt to lay the Atlantic Telegraph has succeeded, and that the Old and New Worlds are actually linked together by the mag-

retic wire. The intelligence is 22 much the more gratifying as we have been led, in common with the rest of the public—and surely not without very plane; he resem—to something like despair, not indeed of the ultimate success of the undertaking, but of its spacess with the existing machinery and under conditions apparently so unfavorable. It was not unnetical to apprehend that a cable which had parted at the bettern of the sea, and again within a few feet.

rai to apprehend that a cable which had parted at the bettom of the sea, and again within a few feet of the stern of the vesel that was paying it out, would never be etretobed in safety across the Atlactic. But the feet has been accomplished, and the relian of the curprise is only the greater from previous disappointment and uncertainty. Although the weather was unfavorable, the cable seems to have been paid out with the greatest regularity, the quantity of cable di-charged from the two ships being the same every day within ten miles. On the first two days the amount paid out by each ship was about 130 nautical miles, or at the rate of between five and six miles an hour. Do the let of August each ship paid out 170 amount pade out by each timp and six miles an hour. On the let of August each ship paid out 170 rautical miles, or at the rate of seven nautical miles, or at the rate of seven nautical miles and five eighths to that the result seems to show that a greater speed can be attained with safety than had been calculated on. We are told that there are good signals between the since, but of course with much anxiety more practic stormation. we wait with much anxiety more precise information as to the rapidity of communication that has been

We sincerely congratulate the promoters of this We sincerely congratulate the promoters of this great enterprise upon the trium phant succees by which, after so many delays and disappointments, they have been rewarded. It is difficult so suddenly to realize the magnitude of the event which has just taken place; the accomplishment of this mighty feat comes upon us not in the gradual and tentative manner in which most reientific exploits have been performed, but with a rapicity worthy of the agent which it employs. The steam engine, the other great discovery form time, has been perfaced little by little, and no but with a repicity woithy of the sages that the possibility of our time, has been perfected little by little, and no one can exactly say when it was that each of the triumphs which it has successively achieved became possible. Practice was so far anead of theory that high scientific authorities argued strongly against the possibility of results and were not refuted by counter arguments, but by the secomplishment of those very results the possibility of waint been just the contrary. Theory had shown the practicability of the line, but practice agged infinitely behind it. Instead of proceeding by allow degrees, the projectors have leaped at once to a gigantic success. We believe we are correct in stating that 500 miles of telegraph have never before been gigantic success. We believe we are correct in stating that 500 miles of telegraph have never before been successfully laid under water, and yesterday we received intelligence that a communication is fully es-tablished beneath 2 000 miles of stormy ocean, under a superincumbent mass of water the depth of which may be calculated in miles. Only now, when it has succeeded, are we able fully to realize the magnitude and the hardbood of the enterprise. Over w jagged mountain ranges is that slender thread fold

and the hardisood of the enterprise. Over what jagged mounts in ranges is that slender thread folded; in what deep oceanic valleys does it rest, when the fisch which carries the thought of man from one continent to another darts along the wire; through what strarge and unknown regions, among things how uncerth and wild, must it thread its way! It brings us up tidings from the vast abyse, but not of the abyse itself, but of men like ourselves who dwell beyond.

Since the discovery of Columbus nothing has been done in any degree comparable to the vast enlargement which has thus been given to the sphere of human activity. We may, now that this the most difficult problem of all has been solved, be justified in auticipating that there is no portion of the earth's surface which may not be placed in immediate communication with us. We know that we have in our hands the means of a practical ubiquity. Distance as a ground of uncertainty will be eliminated from the calculation of the statesman and the merchant. It is no violent presumption to suppose that within a very short period we shall be able to present to our readers every morning intelligence of what happened the day before in every quarter of the globe. The Admiralty will know to within a few miles the position of every ship in her Mejesty's service. The intelligence of a Ceffre war or an Indian mutiny will reach us before the first blood that has been shed is cold, and we shall be able to economize the whole time consumed by the ordinary vehicles of intelligence. We see with not unnatural satisfaction that the advantage of the discovery will be the greatest to those countries the possessions of which are the most We see with not unnatural satisfaction that the advantage of the discovery will be the greatest to those countries the possessions of which are the most remote, and, therefore, that England has more to gain than any of her rivals. More was done yesterday for the consolidation of our Empire than the wisdom of our statesmen, the liberality of our Legislature, or the loyalty of our colonists could ever have effected. Distance between Canada and England is annihilated. For the purposes of mutual communication and of good understanding the Athatic is dried up, and we become in reality as well as in wish one country. Nor can any one regard with indifference the position in can any one regard with indifference the position in which the Atlantic Telegraph has placed us in regard to the great American Republic. It has half undon the Declaration of 1776, and gone far to make us once again, in spite of ourselves, one people. To the ties of a common blood, language and religion, to the legitimate association in Dusiness and a complete sympathy on so many subjects, is now added the faculty of ustantaneous communication which must give to all these tendencies to unity an intensity which they

all these tendencies to unity an intensity which they never before could possess.

We are meet happy that it has fallen to the lot of this country to carry out an enterprise in which hum in rature is so deeply interested in concert with the only other nation on the globe in which the flame of Science is fanned and kept alive by the breath of Freedom. Let those who are assembled at Cherbourg to celebrate another development in the art of destruction, and to fifte the insuguration of a fortress avowedly designed to the area to include the property of these to threaten the independence and prosperity of these Islands, reflect on the true nature of the enterprise which has thus been executed, and turn from the contemplation of Science degraded into the handmaid of slaughter and devastation to Soience applied to her legitimate office, as the conciliator, the benefactress and the enlightener of the whole human race. A mil-itary Mcnarchy has created Cherbourg; political free-dom and commercial enterprise have made the Atlantic relegraph, and they have nothing to blush for in the

comparison. From The Times (City Article).

The Atlantic Telegraph shares of £1,000 each, which were yesterday offered at £340, immediately advanced this morning, on receipt of the telegram of success, to a nominal quotation of £000 to £800. Later in the day it was found that holders were extremely firm, and the final price was £880 to £920. The first through message from New-York is now awaited with the utmost interest and most personal awaited with the utmost interest, and most persons connected with the American trade are sanguine of the permanent inspulse it will give to the commercial intercourse of the two countries, and the economy it will also effect by frequently preventing the profitiess shipment backward and forward of goods or specie. As the Niagara is annunced to be in Trinity Bay, Newfoundland, the connexion with NewYork will most likely be established with great dispatch. The land telegraph through Newfoundland runs from St. John's, 'kirting Trinity Bay, to Cape Ray, on the other side of the island; thence there is a cable to Ashpee Bay, Breton Island, which connects with the lines through Nova-Scotia and New-Brunswick and the United States system down to New-Orleans. The working of the land line of about 250 miles across Newfourdland, has not hitherto been quite satisfactory, but it answers ordinary purposes, and there is an intentien ultimately to avoid it by running a submarine cable from Placentia Bay to Cape Breton. The financial and general position of the Atlantio Telegraph Company now appears to be as follows:—Their original paid-up capital was £350,000, and this has since been increased to £456,000, an additional £31,000 having been raised a short time back, and £75,000 in share; having been created to be handed over in payment for the exclusive privileges assigned to the Company immediately on the successful completion of the undertaking. Although the amount to participate in dividend is £456,000, the capital actually received is £381,000. Out of this the charge for the entire cable has been paid, together with all other expenses, and a small cash balance is still in hand applicable to the current outlay. It is understood that the only additional capital now intended to be raised is the small sum that will bring the total to £360,000, and which is required for the stations. awaited with the utmost interest, and most person connected with the American trade are sanguine of th be raised is the small sum that will bring the total to £500,000, and which is required for the stations, &c., that remain to be established. The colonial conto £.34,000, and which is required for the stations, &c., that remain to be established. The colonial concessions to the Company give them an exclusive right for fifty years as regards the Newfoundland coast and the shores of Labrador and Prince Edward Island, and twenty-five years as regards Bretch Island. They have also a similar privilege for twenty-five years from the State of Maine. From the respective Governments of Great Britain and the United States the terms obtained are a payment of £14,000 per annum from each for the transmission of £14,000 per annum from each for the transmission of £14,000 per annum from each for the transmission of their messages for 50 years, until the dividends amount to 6 per cent on the original capital of £350 000, after which each Government is to pay £40,000 after which each Government is to pay £10,000 a year, such payment to be dependent on the efficient working of the line. Previously to the failure of the first expedition, which sailed on the 4th of August, 1857 and lost 383 miles of cable, the £1,000 shares touched about £1,100 or £1,200, and the lowest point has been £300, a sale having been made at that price since the attempt last June, when there was an additional loss attempt last June, when there was an additional less of 480 miles. On the present occasion it appears that nearly 500 miles of cable remain, the total paid out from the two ships having been only 2,022 miles.

The Liverpool Northern Times of August 6, thus

"THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH CABLE .- So Mile THE ATLANTIC THEMAIN CARLE.—So little ex-pected was the intelligence which reached town yes-terday morning, respecting the successful laying of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable, and so intense was the feel-ing of surprise it excited, that the expression of grati-

alludes to the effect produced in that town by the

fication both on Change and throughout the town generally was much less demonstrative than one would suppose such less was calculated to call forth. The encounterment at first was represely credited; it was too good to be true, and thus the pissure which the realization of one of the grandest projects of the age was scatting in all was for a time damped, by hearing doubts which all felt but belondy have to express. The motreut for a 'demonstration was allowed to pass, and so in place of enthusiastic cheering the 'fings' at once become rife with speculations as to the probable effect which telegraphic communication will have on our markets, stocks, &c.

probable effect which telegraphic communication will have on our markets, stocks, &c.

"The general opition seemed to be that speculators will be trigated by the change, and that capitalists, who can watch the true of the market and buy instanter with ready money, will gain. We do not know how this may be, but the intelligence that the change is near at hand, had a marvellous effect on the shares of the Company, whose undertaking happity success is row about to crown. Atlantic Leagraph shares, which a few days since were as low as £300, were as on quieted at £800, and a sale even was reported at £900. We trust that the next intelligence will be that the cable has been successfully landed both at Velensia and Newf undland, and that the communication is as perfect as it was last reported to be. At the town hall and some of the principal botels, flags were town hell and some of the principal hotels, figs were losted in honor of the event, but there were not a few who thought that it should have been also celebrated by the peal of jolly belis."

FRANCE.

From Our Own Correspondent PARIS, Aug. 5, 1858.

Talk about an invasion of England from Cherbourg! Englishmen do talk about it, you know, and, excepting in style, as faolishly as our Congressmen lately talked about the "outrages in the Gulf." The real invasion, meanwhile, is the invasion of France by Cherbourg. Cherbourg and the fêtes of Cherbourg have taken possession of all pens and tongues-oppressing with weariness readers and hearers. Give me credit for having until to-day preserved free, peaceful silence on these themes; for nothing was easier than to have written yards of historical and conjectural paragraphs on the port, the basin, the breakwater, the Emperor's speech, and the Anglo-French alliance. It was only to copy and compile at will from whole kilometres of that sort recently put in print. Some of the historical and descriptive articles in this kind have doubtless attracted, as they deserve, the attention of your scissors. The first accounts of the festal ceremonies, which are now begun, will reach you from the faithful reporters of the Londen press. I congratulate myself on having as yet little to say about them.

The progress of the Emperor and Empress is reported to have been accompanied thus far by the customary official and popular enthusiasm. The Anglo-Gallic alliance, which is in almost as great danger and is about as often preserved as our American Union, is to be represerved and kept sweet by the visit of Victoria and the presence of Pelissier in Admiral Lyon's ship. It was endangered, in the newspapers, by the fact of the First Napoleon his bronze equestrian statue its horse's head (which is now set up and to be inaugurated this week at Cherbourg) being turned invasively toward England as if smelling the battle afar off; it was preserved by application of the compass, which proved that the beast is looking east and not north-toward Belgium, say. Apropos of Belgium, the semi-efficial journals say that the French Government does not care a fig whether Antwerp be fortified snew or not. Their statement may not be true to the letter, but it is certain that no fortifying of Antwerp by any possible engineering could prevent France from taking possession of Belgium if she once set out in that direction. Meantime, the plan of strengthening Antwerp, though of not so ancient origin as the Cherbourg works, which last have been uninterruptedly pushed on for more than sixty years last past—to the sudden surprise of the English for the two menths tast past—is no neverty, having been devised and openly discussed in 1848. and revised in 1850 or thereabout.

The number of persons who are gone and are

going to Cherbourg. for what they imagine is pleasure, is incalculable, and, therefore, confidently calculated at anywhere from fifty to two hundred thousand. The calculation has been accordingly made by the natives of the place that a horizontal area of the dimensions of a c should bring for one night's use anywhere from fifty having been ordered up to Paris to make arrangements with the Court Quartermaster for the reception of the Imperial guests, and fearing that the story of these exaggerated prices would deter visiters from profiting the town trade by their presence, did, thereupon, send to the Paris papers a wonderful note, wherein he declares, on his official authority, that lodgings at Cherbourg will be
cheap and abundant! He is only a Mayor;
but this note of his surpasses in obtuse
divarication from the right line of veracity
the boldest bulletins of Napoleon I., or Mr. Abbott's history of the said Napoleon. The proof is,
that speculation in iron camp-bedsteads, the only
speculation now active, has risen to fair comparison with anything in the way of Dutch tulips or
American mines. Some body or corporation, the
Railway Company, I think, ordered one thousand iron bedsteads for the night camp-meeting sand iron bedsteads for the night camp-meeting in their depot at Cherbourg. The subscription price for right of use of these aids to balmy restoration was high, but, under the circumstances, not unreasonable. At the opening of the subscription, some persons subscribed for twenty and even forty of these seconding aridizes. of these seperific gridirons. The explanation was friends. The beds were all taken by Thursday; but it is reported that they were disposed of on Fridsy and Saturday at private sale at 450 and 525

france, and the market was rising.

Breide the navel and military and ordinary civil ceremonies for which the Emperor and the Empress are engaged for this and the coming week, they are underlined for a religious performance that deserves mention. It shows the versatility of the chief actor talent-equally great in tragedy, high comedy and talent—equally great in tragedy, in a comedy and farce—equally capable of charming a dress circle of crowned heads, bishops, prefects and generals, of the pit at Auray. Auray seems, at first glance, a limited stage and poor set of properties in comparison with Cherbourg and Brest, and their grand mise en scene. It is a little four thousand souled town, situate ten miles inland on the river of the same name. But consult the map and you will see that Auray is in the Morbihan; consult your history, and, going no further back than the time of the Vendean war, you will find that Morbiban is the seat and stronghold of what is peculiar to Brittany. There time and change have left uneffaced the chracteristic traits of the Bretons. History has made those traits familiar to all. But a misreading of history has led many to confound the accidental ex-pression of one of these traits with the espression of one of these traits with the es-sential feature: and so Brittany passes in general estimation, even in French general estimation, for the supereminently legitimist province of France. A survey of their history, however, before 1789 and after 1804, shows that the before 1789 and after 1894, shows that this is an error. The obstinate resistance of the Vendeans had its cause less in their attachment to the Bourbons than to a religion of which the Bourbons were accidentally the nominal representatives and the revolution the apparent enemy. The Bretons accepted Napoleon I. when he be-came pious in 1802, as they had accepted Charle-magne, and as they accepted the revolution of 1848, Nowhere in all France, outside of Paris, was the last revolution and the commencement of that of 1789 more frankly accepted than in this same Brittany. They were disaffected toward Louis Philippe, not because of his semi-liberal notions in politics, but for the semi-Voltairianism of his Gov. ernment. Loyalist they are, royalist they are not specially; they hold to the priest rather than to the prince, to religion rather than to politics—to State

All of which our imperial Garrick, who studies his audience as well as his rôle, knows quite as well as your well-informed correspondent. Con-

sekens is, as S. Weller would say that he is going to Auray, having sent, in advance, to the church there an uncommonly handsome present. For our Lady of Auray, the Star of the Sea, Stella Maris, has great fame and celebrity, not only in her immediate neighborhood, but throughout all Brittany. The little Prince, Imperial Napkin, is specially dedi-cated to her, as was his great-uncle before him. cated to her, as was his great-uncle before him.

The great-uncle reopened, in 1892, with fit and
cunning solemnities, the Church of Auray, after
ten years of prayerless silence had brooded over its holy shrine. Judge now of the effect likely to be produced in the Morbiban, to say nothing of all religious France, by the sight and report of Napo-leon III. and his sweet wife bowed devoutly before Notre Dame d'Auray. To illustrate profanely, it must be something like the effect produced (southmust be something ward) were President Buchanan to shoot a Free-State emigrant on his way to Kansas, or (northward) to take stock in an iron turnace or a woolen mill.

In respect to external, European politics, In respect to external, European pointes, the in-terest of the Emperor's present journey all centers toward that point of it, wherever it may be, where he delivers the speech expected of him. What will he say of the Eastern Question, of its old Danubian Principality phase and of its new Sick-Turkey, Mussulman Fanaticism phase! What will he say of the more interesting question, the ever-pressing Italian question? Any "wild ass of a correspondent that souffeth up the wind at pleasure" might regurgitate airy conjectures without end on this theme. Your "Own," being modestly curious to hear the Emperor talk rather than himself, prefers waiting till next week for the reality. French-men are furthermore anxious to hear what the Emperor will say of internal affairs, whether, above all, he will utter any words potent to revive speculation on the Bourse and to recall commercial and pleasure travelers, scared away from the frontiers vexatious passport regulations, and to "make

In town there is little stirring except coffee-cup spoons on the Boulevards, toward nightfall. Nothing more new and wonderful at the theater than the revival, in its original completeness, of Lulli's music and old tom-fool ceremony and bailet divertises.

ment of Molière's Bourgeois Gentilhomme. No new great book. Of such literary movement as there is, special report shall soon be made. All the town, that is, the few thousand who compose the town par excellence, are mainly out of town. Such as are not gone, going or about to go to Cherbourg are gone long since to Vichy. Baden or other watering laces, to their chateaux in the country, or to their friends' chateaux, or to residences which take the air of castles in their conversation with acquaintances at their return, and impress the immediate spectator as hotels or boarding-houses. The passion of going to some spring to be cured of something was amusingly illustrated here a few days since. A banker of American birth, the well-known active member of one of the most noted banking firms of London, came over here the other day, quite sure he was quite ill, and nearly sure that the waters of Vichy were necessary to restore the deranged currency of his internal operations. To be absolutely sure, however, he consulted M. D., one of the most eminent doctors of Paris. After careful examination, M. D. pronoune of Mr. B. to be the soundest man that had fallen into his hands in a long time. But as Mr. B. could not in dignity return to London well on the morrow of the day he had left the banking house ill, the honest M. D. has sent him off to Ems, a slight bibbling of whose waters he considers

A few Legitimists went the other day to Cologne to pay their homage to the Count of Chambord, their Henry V., King in partibus, who was stopping in that ill-ordered town on his way home from his visit to the King of the Belgians. A rumor that Guizot was among their number excited a little talk and called forth a newspaper paragraph or two. People in general are vastly more interested in the last murder trial, or the new farce at the Palais People than in any of the new farce at the Palais Royal, than in any of the very slow movements of the legitimate heir to the French throne. Save as matter for impractical sentimentalism, calculated cant and querulous faction, on the part of a very few old French men and women, the cause of Legit

imacy does not exist in France.

Prince Napoleon makes reports to his cousin, which he signs "Napoleon" in large capitals, and which he signs "Napoleon" in large capitals, and "Jercme" in parenthesis, asking for decrees in favor of extending the functions of his Colonial Ministry. He obtains the decrees, but seems a long way off from being the uncontrolled ruler of the destinies of Algiers. Indeed, it looks as though a satisfactory disentanglement of his Ministry from that of War and of the Navy, within which last two it has been hitherto included, were next to impossible; and it is very doubtful whether, after all his efforts to make a berth for the Prince, the Emperor will succeed in making it acceptable to that troublesome member of his family. His Majesty would probably prefer to make him absolute Governor of Cayenne or Senegal, but the Prince would not bite at such a hook. When he made that adventurous voyage, in a steam yacht, to what the official record of it calls the Polar Seas, he kept at cautious, healthy distance from the icebergs. will not visit Algeria till Autumn.

CHERROURG FETES-DEPARTURE O

THE CHERBOURG FETES—DEPARTURE OF THE EMPEROR FROM PARIS.

Paris, Ang. 3, 6 p. m.—The Emperor, the Empress and their suite left St. Cloud this morning at 94 o'clock for Caen, on their way to Cherbourg. The Imperial train left the station of the Rue d'Amsterdam at 9 o'clock, conveying Count de Chasseloup Laubat, Beron Benoist d'Azy, Viscount Duchatel, and several directors of the Western Railway, M. de Laperiere, manager of the working, and M. Coundart, the Secretary. On the arrival of the train at St. Cloud, a short pause ensued, after which their Majesties took their places in one of the Imperial carriages, accompanied by Marshal Vaillant and M. Rouber, Ministers of War and Public Works (Admiral Hamelin, Minister of Marine, had gone the day before) the Princess d'Essling, Counters de Labedoyere, and Countess de Leurmel, Ladies of Honor to the Empress: Generals Fleury and Neil, First Equerry and Aid de Camp to the Majesty; and the other persons appointed to form part of the Imperial suite. A considerable crowd had collected in the neighborhood, and loudly cheered their Majerties. A telegraphic dispatch, published in the second edi-

tion of The Morning Post, is as follows:

PARIS, Aug. 4.—The Emperor and Empress arrived at Nastes, and were received by the Prefect of the Sire and Oise and the other authorities. They were

rapturously applauded by the people.

At Evreux their Majestice proceed to the Prefecture in the midst of cries of "Vice l Empereur!" Vice l Imperatrice! "Vice le Prince Imperation". Their entry into Caen was a veritable ovation. The

Their entry into Caen was a ventable overion. The cottege traversed the town, which was wholly illuminated, and with splendid decorations.

At this hour (9 p. m., Tuesday), their Majesties are entering the Hotel de Ville to assist at the public ball

entering the Hotel de vine to see that the given there.

Queen Victoria left Osborne at noon on the 4th on beard the royal yacht Victoria and Albert, accompanied by the Royal Albert, and arrived in the roxidated at Cherbourg at 7 p. m. They were saluted by the whole French fleet and the forts.

The Pera, with the members of the House of Commons, left Southampton on Wednesday morning, the the at a cicleck.

4th, at 4 o'clock.
The Ministers of Bavaria, Saxony, Hanover, Baden,

and Sardinis, have joined in freighting a steamer at Havre, to attend the fetes at Cherbourg: the Russian Minister, M. de Kisseleff, is to go alone. M. de Hatz-feldt, the Frussian Minister, has not recovered sufficiently from his indisposition to be able to attend, and M. de Hubner, the Austrian Embassador, though in-vited, has not yet received the instructions of his Court as to whether he is to go or not. The Nord of Brussels, however, asserts very posititively that Lord Cowles is the only member of the corps diplomatique who has received an invitation, and it suggests that the others who may choose to go on their own account will be in a false position, because no place will be re-

will be in a false position, served for them.

It is said that the Western Railway Company of France have received 43,000 letters asking for free passes on the railway to go to Cherbourg, and that have have actually admitted the claims of 10,000 leaves have actually admitted the claims of 10,000 leaves have actually admitted the claims of the statement it will riev have actually admitted the claims of 10,000 of the applicants. By the side of this statement it will be curious to see a return of the number of people who go to Cherbourg from Paris from mere curiosity, and

o to Cherbourg mean.

It is expected there will be nearly four hundred sail
It is expected there will be nearly four hundred sail
Inchered in Cherbourg Roadstead, including men-ofwar, merchant steamers and yachts.

Among the persons who have received official invitations to the fetes are the living members of the family of the engineer who, in 1781, devised the system of cones which was adopted for the construction of the

cones which was adopted for the construction of the breakwater at Cherbourg.

CHERROTEG, Aug. 5.—To-day, at noon, her Majesty and the Prince Concert partock of a documer with the Emperor and Empress at the efficial residence of the Maritime Prefect. Covers were laid for seven.

Parts, Friday Evening.—Weather at Cherbourg continues to be splendid, and files have proceeded according to the published official programme.

BELGIUM.

THE BOURSE OF ANTWERP.

We regret to have to announce the destruction by fire (Avg. 2, 1858) of this famous and ancient building. It played a most brilliant part in the history of con merce at the time when Antwerp and Broges vied with the free Hanse towns for the possession of the trade of the globe. Built in 1531; almost destroyd by fire in 1583, it was rebuilt in the same year. The architectural design of the new Bourse was so beau iful, that it was adopted for the Exchange of London, the construction of which was confided to an Antwerp artist in 1566.

The Royal Academy of Fine Arts was established in 1664 in the building of the Bourse, under the suspices of the celebrated T-piers, and had its sittings there till 1811. The fraternity of St Luck and the East India Company had also their headquarters there, and in 1804 a great ete was given in the Bourse to Napoleon and Josephire. The Bourse contained the Chamber and Triounal of Commerce, the effices of the Committee of Bill and Stock and General Brokers, and the telegraph offices. By the recent fire, which is supposed to have broken out in a neighboring granary, all the buildings connected with the Bourse have become a prey of the flames. A petition to the King for permission to use the Palace on the Place de Meir, as a provisional Exchange, has been immediately forwarded to Brussels. Although fallen from its former grandeur, the Bourse of Antwerp presented a most animated aspect.

An active trade in colonial produce, extensive open tions in stocks and bills, important transactions in refixed sugar and grain, a brisk movement of shipping, all contributed to make the Bourse of Antwerp a locality of great commercial interest and social anima-

RUSSIA.

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC IN RUSSIA.

St. Peterseuro, July 10, 1858. During the last fortnight one who daily passes the Serate ccu'd have seen a number of carriages stationed before the great Senate staircase; and if, curious to know the occasion of this great assembly, he should enter the hall of the second story, he would see an extraordinary commotion. There is a discussion-3 ery of voices. Here is an isolated group of persons talking in a low voice, and apparently arranging a matter of the gravest importance; there, on the other hard, are individuals arguing with the greatest vivacity; ther, suddenly there is silence; you hear again a cry of price; anxious attention is painted upon all faces, and exclamations and discussions are sgain heard. This hall where I have put you is the hall where are made the sales by auction of the farming o the sale of brandy. A great game is played in this place - a game of millions; and drunkenness and vice are the cards which are used.

The game is coming to an end. Nothing remains but the farming out of a few districts. A few days mere, and all will be over; it remains to be seen on which side is the gain, and on which the loss. But we car judge even now of the turn which mat

ters have taken. I teld you in my preceding letters that great increase in the reverue from this source was expected. Well,

all which was predicted in this matter was nothing to what has occurred. Prices reached fabulous rates. The price of the inland excise already surpasses by nearly thirty millions the prices of the last sale. It is almost incredible. Upon what then do the liquor dealers reckon for a return after having assumed such heavy ergegements? It is assumed that they make great calculations upon the number of railroad employees, and they certainly will not be deceived. A great part of the wages of these workmen will be, without doubt, absorbed in the strong-boxes of the liquor men. Besides, a little more water will be added to the brandy, and some further intexicating element

added, and all will be right. Here are some of the sales in question. You can judge of the rise in price:

In Eastern Siberia the sales have risen from 746 675 to 2,276,000 roubles; in Western Siberia from 163,180 to 1,901,000; in the province of Viadimir from 515,400 to 1,416,000; in that of Jaroslav from 596,500 to 1,346, 500; in that of Vologda from 266,200 to 558,500; in that of Nijni-novgored from 532,000 to 1,170,500; and finally in that of Simbirsk from 90,000 to 618,200 roubles, and others in like proportion.

Observe that in those provinces crossed by the line of the newly projected railroads, and where a great accumulation of workmen is expected, there the advance s the greatest.

The sum total of the farming of these sixteen provinces has thus risen from 8,367,275 to 20,991,800 roubles, an increase of more than 12,500,000 to the whole

The farm excise is the sum which the farmers pay per district. I have thrown together the prices by provinces, although the sale was made by towns and districts, as I have already informed you. But beside the payment of the given sum, the farmers are obliged to buy all their liquor from the cellars of the Crown, and this contributes to the revenue of the Government. The profit derived from this source in the sixteen provinces will reach about 14,000,000, so that the total product of these sixteen provinces alone will be nearly 35,000,000 roubles. All the provinces together will thus produce 100,000,000. Some very well informed persons relate, and I am

heppy to repeat it, that the Emperor has expressed no gralification at the increased price of farming. It is even affirmed that his Majesty said, " It is sad to feel any satisfaction at such an increase of revenue! Beautiful words in the mouth of a sovereign whom history will call the benefactor of his people, the regenerator of his country! Having in view the final erd, foreseeing all the results, the Emperor Alexander II. finds no pleasure in seeing these twenty or thirty millions of roubles falling into the public treasury since this sum is collected solely from the poorest class of the nation, to the injury of their health and morality. For evidently the farmers will not be able to make up the deficit which these twenty or thirty millions will create in their purses except by still more adulterating their liquors, and developing still more their system of falsification!

TURKEY.

MARSEILLE, Aug. 4.—The Presse d'Orient of the 18th July gives had news from Bosnia, where, it states, the insurrection of the Christians has become

general.

The Journal de Constantinople announces the dispatch of a rectforcement of two battalions to Boenia.

The battalions sent to Jiddah will go by way of Suez, and will be joined by two battalions of Egyptians.

The Porte has adopted rigorous sanitary measures in regard to all commodities coming from Tripoli and Egypt.

All such vessels are to being up to the Double of the Commodities and the Double of the Commodities and the Commodities are to be the Commodities and the Commodities are the Commodities are the Commodities and the Commodities are the Commodities and the Commodities are the Commodities are the Commodities are the Commodities are the Commodities and the Commodities are the Commodities are the Commodities are the Commodities and the Commodities are the Commod

Egypt.

All such vessels are to brirg up in the Dardanelles for inspection, and will be fired into by the forts if they refuse.

In Candia 300 armed Turks wished to pursue their

In Candia 300 armed Turks wished to pursue their vengeatce on the Christians, but they were prevented by the arrival of the Minister of Police.

The Pashs of Jerusalem had been obliged to repair in all haste to Gaza, to put a stop to massacre and pillage. Troops were wanting there.

Rasusa, Tuesday.—The Montenegries having learned the attack of the Turks on Berl, and the death of their Weiwode's fater, killed by the Colachies, made an irruption into the territory of the latter, not withetanding a formal prohibition from Prince Danilo.

Danilo.

The Colachins were met with and driven back, at a less to the Montenegrins of 30 in killed and wounded.
As soon as this came to the Prince's knowledge, he had all the chiefs arrested who had disobebeyed his orders, and they will be placed in confinement and de-

prived of their command.

TREBIGNE, Monday.—A deputation from the insurgents of the Herzegovina have just laid the complaints and wishes before the Turkish Commissioner, who has promised them all the immunities possessed by the other Christians of the Empire.

Order and confidence are beginning to be restored in that review.

Commissioners at Grabovo.

that province. Bussein Pasha has been able to join the European

DISCOVERY OF THIRTY THOUSAND NATURE COMTIANS ON AN INDIAN ISLAND — We see it stand
what may be considered reliable authority, this is a
north of Celeber. It has been rumored for a time there was there a Chirstian people forgotten and
saken, which, however, yet possessed three saken, which, however, yet possessed three said continued steadfast in the faith. When
aries first landed on the is and they met with a chair teacher and his pupils, who repeated in the Mariettorgue. "As the heart panteth after the way were found, but its most precious promise
written upon the bark of trees. They know a way
there Creed, and the Heidelberg Catechian, and the
Christian customs. Twenty churches and weather. MISCELLANEOUS Christian customs. Twenty churches and schools

Christian customs. I wenty churches and shock peristed.

Through the instrumentality of Paster Restrict founder of the Magdalen Asynum at Stenberg and Chief patron of Inner Missions in Holland for missionaries, who had been educated under the vascula Goesner, were sent out, and 3,000 persons busined. This is certainly an interesting discovery. The said on which these Christians were found belongs a feat India Archipelage. The Durch have for read that the discovery of the criginal introduction of Christianity among the people, and for the fact that the Heidelberg Cascalin was still found in their possession. But still the ticular time and circumstances in which this introduction took place, may well challenge special attention and ellicit investigation from those who have the law ure and facilities for prosecuting it.

and ellert investigation from those who have the acure and facilities for prosecuting it.

[German Reform Message:

A report prevailed, though on somewhat indestage
authority, that Mr. Thornton, the British Cogral General reciping in Monte Video, had received his pass-

eral resicing in Monte Video, had received his passports, without explanations.

An Austrian "corps of observation" is said to have
been concentrated in the South of dungary, in consequence of the events which have recently than place
in Turkey. It is said to consist of 30,000 mm and is
object to be to protect the Austrian frontier require
the charces of a general collision between the Mannman and Christian population of Turkey. It at
reported that Austria has demanded indomnity to
those of her citizens who have suffered by the sigwar reging in the Turkish provinces.

For Kroun — A new trade has sprung up a Ka-

reported that Austria has dimarded indensity is those of her citizens who have suffered by their war raging in the Turkish provinces.

Eag Froun —A new trade has spring upack, wich—the production of "egg flour," for usating which—the production of "egg flour," for usating the egg flour consists of the substance of the ineegg urcocked, and contains its nutritious property. The demand for this new food has increased, and it stated that the Emigration Commissioners have a dered it to be adopted in the dietary of every amignately. It has also been ordered for the use of the strong. Last year 800,000 ergs were imported from France and Ireland, and converted into the reviol. The Exchange at Autwerp, originally built in 131 has been cestroyed by fire, with all its arroives.

The Prussian Moniteur announces that the King of Prussis will prolong his residence at Tegernsec longer than he lately decided, the air of the monatains having a decidedly favorable effect upon his health.

Mr. Gough in Exerter Hall.—According to announcement, this advocate of Testotslism, or, as it is absurdly called, "Temperance," again make his appearance in Exeter Hall on Monday night. Below 8 o'clock the hall was crowded. The platerm was all filled, Lord Harrington being aming the number. The chair was taken by Mr. Samuel Borley of Exchequer, the reception that the audience gave him was enthusiastic.

At the conclusion of an hour and a half's speed, in which the lecturer explained the real aims and objects of the temperance movement, he said, in allision to the trial that "his mission in this country was not to the trial, that "his mission in this country was not to the trial, that "his mission in this country was not to the trial that his mission in this country was not to the trial, that "his mission in this country was not to the trial that "his mission in this country was not to the trial that "his mission in this country was not to the trial that "his mission in this country was not to the trial that "his mission in this country was not

ENGLAND'S STRENGTH.—England is not quite a unprotected as some may think, and as many sayste is. In one week we might assemble at Spithesd or in unprotected as some may think, and as many say size is. In one week we might assemble at Spithesd or in Cherbourg roads fifteen sail of powerful serew ships of the line, including some of the most powerful serew ships of the line, including some of the most powerful serew ships of the line, including some of the most powerful service with large frigates and steamships. These ships would all be in efficient fighting condition, and would speedily be fully manned. They are now, is part, distributed along our rea coasts, but the electric biggraph would in a short space of time consumate the whole at any given point. Independent of survey ships, we have some hundreds of merobant steamer calculated to bear an effective armament; and, as we have often stated, an unprovoked and aggressive movement on the part of an enemy would be sufficient to kindle a flame of patiotism in the breast of these ands of the Queen's subjects now engaged in peaceful coupations, and stimulate them to younteer their servents. compations, and simulate them to volunteer their services to fight for their nomes and firesides. We reteat, therefore, that Cherbourg is not an object caloudated to occasion any unpleasant feeling in the breatte of the subjects of Queen Victoria. [United Ser. Gaz.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FLOUR of the better classes sold readily at fall prime, say,
Western Canal 20 66 22 6 \$\Phi\$ bbl., Canadisn 21 025; Philadelphia and Baltimore 21 6 22 1.

INDIAN CORN of prime quelity bardly so much legitled for,
recting qualities sold readily at a little more money; scheep of all
descriptions steady. We quote Yellow and Mixed 33 6034;
White 33, 34 234 6.
PROVISIONS—Beef has been in moderane request through the
week, and sales have been made of prime Mess at 50; extra 102.6

Provisions—Heef has been in moderane request through week, and saice have been made of prime Mess at 53, extra 10, 5 at 51, 5, and a lot of Thompson's India Mess at 13, the bot brands of India Mess are offered at 120 without inducing prichases. We quote extra Prime Mess 102 62 10716, Prime Mess 36 at 100, 100 charges, 30 at 51, 101 at Mess 107 64 100. Grains—Throughout the past week a fair trade has been dess textreme prices—holders aboving more determination that for some time past. At Tuesday's Corn Exchanges good belief took place in Wheat and Flour at full prices; and since conflict a subject of the state of the state

erate.

Wherat had a fair consumptive lequiry at our quotations wit

Red. 5/62/6/8, White, 6/920.6 \$\tilde{\phi}\$ 70 fb. Imports from July 20
to 5th instant inclusive, 20,250 qrs. Exports same time, 17%
ors.

qra.

PORK—A sale is reported of 500 bbls. Western at a shade under our lowest quotation, say, Western Prime Mess 73/677, 6, Eastern Prime Mess 73/677, 6, E cor lowest quotation, say, Western Prime Mess 75/677.6, Lowern 82/6 49 bbl.

Bacon-At suction on Tuesday, said were made at 1/2 cwt.
reduction, since which a fair demand has been experienced;
prices, however, stil tend downward, we quote Stort Middles,
iib in. 44/4749. Long Middles, boneless, 45/4/43, jbl., 42/4
47/ Cumberland cut 30/4/46/. Shoulders and Hams are quite

nedected.

LARD—The advance in prices seems to have checked in a great measure, the demand, and not more than fortuns have been self at 57, 3400, \$1 cet.

Tallow is steady; some few sales have been made at 59,6331

at 57, 2007. Provit.

Taillow is steady; some few sales have been made at 59/5031/frowt.

Naval. Stories—Turpentine—Sales of 2002/200 bbis are reported at 9/3 Frowt. Spirits of Turpentine—The sales reach 100 bbis.

10/4 Frowt. Spirits of Turpentine—The sales reach 100 bbis.

10/4 Frowt. Spirits of Turpentine—The sales reach 100 bbis.

10/4 Frowt. Spirits of Turpentine—The sales reach 100 bbis.

10/4 Frowt. Spirits of Turpentine—The sales reach 100 bbis.

10/4 Frowt. Spirits of Turpentine—The sales reach 100 bbis.

10/4 Frowt. Spirits of Spirits of Spirits of Spirits sales and since the sales spirits of the American actions on Monday, prices of American descriptions have advanced fully [d. Fr. Brazils have been sociened by inquired for, and command full rates. Expirits are raised easier. Surals being in good request, are a shade deace. The sales to-day are 5 000 baies, 1,000 on speciation and for expert. The total sales this week are 88,300 bales, of wide specialsors have taken 5 470 American, and 9 Burst, expirits, 4,40 American 50 Perrams, 100 Bahla. 70 Expirits. and 1,500 Surat, thus leaving 53,800 bales of all kinds to the trade. The au horised quotations are as follows: Fair-Bowed, 71d. London Woot. Sales, — Friday, Aug. 6.—Meann. Jones Woot. Sales Sor, thus loading 1,143 American, 20 Petr Philip. 77.1 Van Diemen's Land. 20 Adeinder, 2007 New 7 Janes.

Baring Brothers & Co.'s Circular.

London, Friday, Aug 6, 1858-5 p. m.

We have had a good business in our Colonia and Foreign Produce Markets, prices being well maintained. Mo eyvery plendful. Consola leave off Spid Still for money, Fil doof for the second of the Friday of the second of the Friday for the second of the Friday of the Still Consola leave of Spid Still for money, Fil doof for the second of the Friday of

Correr-Tough Cake and Tie, £107110/; Yellow Metal

COPPER-Tough Cake and Tie, £107110/; Yellow Matti Sheathing, 10d.

LEAD-Common Pig. £20 15/.

HEMP steady, 940 bales Mandills have charged hands from £35 for ordinary d £27 10 for good rooting quality. St. Patersburg clean, in minally £28. Intr-3 216 bales at anction were all about common to fine, £15 5/ 20 £19 12/6,

Darcos—1 600 bras Castor Oil mostly sold at 44d 371d. for call dark to fine Calcutta. 150 cases Guin. Arable were parily pased at 22/ 233 for ord, dark to sery sood. 600 packages Guin Oil ballion were calcilly disposed of, fair pale drop at \$6, 60264 for mid-ballion were calcilly disposed of, fair pale drop at \$6, 60264 for mid-ballion were calcilly disposed of, fair pale drop at \$6, 60264 for mid-ballion were calcilly disposed of, fair pale drop at \$6, 60264 for mid-ballion were calcilly disposed of, fair pale drop at \$6, 60264 for mid-ballion were calcilly disposed of, fair pale drop at \$6, 60264 for mid-ballion were calcilly disposed of fair pale drop at \$6, 60264 for mid-ballion were calcilled to the form of the fair to the fair